SENATE......WASHINGTON, March 23, 1867.

CORRECTION OF REMARKS MADE IN DEBATE.

Mr. DIXON (Johnsonite, Conn.) corrected the report of his remarks in the debate yesterday, in which he is represented as saying that the appointing power vested in the Chief-Justice under the Bankrupt bill is being used for political purposes. He must have been misunderstood, for he certainly neversaid any such thing.

REGISTRATION OF SCHOOL CHILDEN.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the joint resolution directing the Commissioner of Education to cause to be registered all children in the schools of the District between and is years of age; the number of blind children; the number of deaf and dumb: the number of schools and school teachers; and to report to the next Congress. It was passed.

SALE OF SHIPS TO FRIENDLY BELLIGERENTS.

was passed.

SALE OF SHIPS TO FRIENDLY BELLIGERENTS.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) moved that the Senate take up the bill declaratory of the law with regard to the sale of ships to a friendly belligerent. It authorizes the sale of vessels, wholly or in part prepared for war, to any foreign Government at peace with the United States, provided the transaction is purely commercial, with no intent on the part of the selier to participate in any belligerent act; and that the vessel or steamer, while in transita, is in no respect exempted from the laws of contraband.

ligerent act; and that the vessel or steamer, while in transitu, is in no respect exempted from the laws of contraband.

After debate by Messrs, JOHNSON (Dem., Md.), CONNESS (Rep., Cal.), SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), and MORRILL, the Senate refused to take up the bill.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) introduced a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of War to cause to be made an examination of the condition of the levees of the Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Ohlo to the Gulf of Mexico, the cost of their repair or reconstruction, de. Mr. Ramsey asked the immediate consideration of the showe. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ml.) objecting, it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CULTIVATION OF TREES ON THE PLANS.

Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) introduced a bill to promote forest tree cultivation on the Plains; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any information he may have relative to any proposed rhange in the United States Mint laws, upon the subject of refining gold and silver, and the public policies incident thereto. Adopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., W. V.) called up a joint resolution providing for the payment, by the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, of the expenses incurred by the Judges of Election in said cities, and the appointment of the Supreme Court of the District of three Commissioners of Election. Passed.

ONNINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. MORRILL called up the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the pontragent expenses of the Senate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment that has have needed at the last session shall not be construed to

bions to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Senate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment that a law passed at the last session shall not be construed to allow any greater compensation for publication of the laws in the newspapers of the District of Columbia than is paid to newspapers elsewhere. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) called up the bill in relation to the collection of money due to colored soldiers, sailors, and marines. It provides that all checks and Treasury certificates due to colored soldiers or sailors, or their legal representatives, now residing in any State in which slavery existed in 1860, shall be paid to the Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, who is made responsible for the custody of it, and its delivery to the proper person.

Mr. RHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that all money held and disbursed under the laws regulating disbursing officers of the army. He explained the object to be to compel the money collected to be deposited in the Government depositories.

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.) called up a bill to give the New-York American Telegraph Company the right of way and pruvilegs to lay, land, and operate a submarine telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and establish telegraph communication between the United States and Europe, via the Bermudas and Azores Islands. It was passed and goes to the House. It is as follows:

SECTION I. That the American Atlantic Telegraph Company the right of way and pruvilegs to lay, land, and operate a submarine telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and Europe, via the Bermudas and Azores Islands. It was passed and goes to the House. It is as follows:

SECTION I. That the American Atlantic Telegraph Company the right of way and pruvilegs to lay, but the proper process.

Islands. It was passed and goes to the House. It is as follows:

SECTION: That the American Atlantic Telegraph Company of New-York are hereby vested with the right, power and privilege, having acquired the necessary land therefor, to lay, land and operate their cable or cables on the Atlantic coast, except the coast of Florida, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the right, power and privilege so to lay, land and operate their cable or cables shall be vested in the said American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company for the period of 29 years from the approval of this act.

SEC. 2. That the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company having acquired the necessary land therefor, shall have the right power and privilege to land and operate their cable or cables within any of the harbors, waters, inlets, towns and cities on the Atlantic coast, except the coast of Florida, offering the most practical and convenient landing, and to construct or erect all the necessary fixtures to accomplish the object of this act.

SEC. 3. That the Government of the United States shall at all times have the preference in its use upon terms that may be agreed upon between the Postmaster-General and the said Company.

SEC. 4. That Congress shall have power to alter, amend or repeal this act.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN THE

or repeal this act.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN THE

Whereas, The first section of said article of amendment declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States wherein they reside, and that no State shall move or enforce any law which shall so abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and "Whereas, The said fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution empowers Congress to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of the

"Whereas, The said fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution empowers Congress to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of the said article.

"Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Compress assembled, That there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any male citizen of the United States by any State on account of color or race or previous condition, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall, on conviction in any Court of the United States, be fined for each and every offense not less than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not less than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

tion of the Court."

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill providing that the provisions of the bill of July 22, 1865, relating to additional bounties to enlisted soldiers, &c., shall be applicable to drafted men and to scamen of the United States Navy and marines enlisted for corresponding periods.

periods.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INLIANTHUST FUNDS.

Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.) introduced a joint resolution forbidding the removal or relocation of any public money or funds held in trust for any Indian tribe for such purposes, unless specially authorized by law or treaty atipulation.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

WORKS OF ART.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to provide for the importation, duty free, of works of art for presentation, &c., and the bill goes to the Presi-

dent.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The testimony taken by the committee of the House on the New-York Custom-House frauds, and transmitted to the Senate as affecting certain members of this body, was taken from the table.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) said he had examined the

written testimony, and he thought the best way to dispose of it was to read it to the Senate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Johsonite, Wis.) said he protested against this new-born courtesy in the concealment of testimony on the part of the House committee. It was a miscrable pretext from the beginning. He demanded that the testimony be read. It bore the stamp of perjury on its face.

that the testimony be read. It bore the stamp of perjury on its face.

Mr. PATTERSON (Johnsonte, Tenn.) also concurred in demanding the reading of the evidence.

The testimony was read. Its reading produced a good deal of merriment in the Senate.

The name of the witness is David A. Hull. He testifies to having overheard a conversation between two men, whom he believed to be Senators Patterson and Doolittle, in which the former said he had received his \$5,000, and did not care a d—n for the Committee or any one else.

Mr. Hull is unable to identify the Senators, and testifies to overhearing only disconnected words about "Custom-Her is unable to identify the Senators, and testifies to overhearing only disconnected words about "Custom-House" and "Committee." He was an applicant for office in the New-York Custom-House at one time. The reading of the testimony being concluded, Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) asked if that was what the

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) asked if that was what the House had sent here.

The CHAIR said it was.

Mr. PATTERSON (Johnsonite, Tenn.) said he had never received a dollar from Mr. Smythe, and never asked him for one. As to the General Order Fund, he never knew what it meant until he asked Mr. Brooks of New-York the other day. The testimony of this man Hull was every word perjury.

The discussion was continued at considerable length by Messrs. HOWE, DOULITTLE, and others.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said the political differences between himself and his colleague were well known to the Senate. He would not say that these differences had not affected their personal relations, but he would say that they had not affected them a great deal. He believed the imputations sought to be cast upon his colleague were without the least foundation, and of the most unjust character.

the impartations sought to be cast upon his colleague were without the least foundation, and of the most unjust character.

After further remarks, expressing his entire disbelief of the charges against Mr. Doelittle,

Mr. HOWE protested against all such efforts to bring the characters of public men into disrepute, unless there is sufficient proof to warrant such an acquisition.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thanked his colleague for so far rising above political considerations as to vindicate his (Doelittle's) character from the unjust aspersions sought to be thrown upon it. He was proceeding to criticize the conduct of the House, when he was called to order by the Chair, (Mr. Wade) who ruled that it was not in order to refer to the action of the House.

Mr. DOOLITTE concluded that he had a right to defend himself in his own language.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) moved that Mr. Doolittle be allowed to proceed in his own language, in answer to the charges contained in the House resolution.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) supported the motion of Mr. Doolittle's speech he should offer a resolution that the testimony sent here by the House be respectfully returned to that body.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) hoped Mr. Doolittle would be allowed to proceed in his own sent ere perfectly returned to that body.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) hoped Mr. Doolittle would be allowed to proceed in his own way. He considered the attack made upon him a most unjustifiable and malicious assault upon a man whom he considered as honorable as any man in the Senate or House.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said the Chair was right in ruling that it was not in order to criticize the action of the House or any of its Committees. He thought, however, that the Senate should, by a vote, relieve the Chair of the July of enforcing that rule.

After further remarks from Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) and others, the Senate unanimously voted to let Mr. Doolittle proceed with his remarks and use such language as he thought proper.

Mr. DOOLITTLE resumed the floor, and in a written

speech reviewed the action of the House Committee speech reviewed the action of the House Committee, denying in toto the accusations contained in the House resolution, and characterizing the testimony of Hull as manifest perjury. He characterized as false the allegation of Mr. Hulburd that he had given him an opportunity for explanation or vindication. He (Doolittle) had never seen the testimony until this very hour. The real purpose of Mr. Hulburd was to make it appear to the world that he (Hulburd) had given him (Doolittle) and apportunity to defend himself from this cowardly and assassinlike attempt to injure his character. Toward the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Doolittle referred to the charges against his son, characterizing them as false in every particular. It was not only a falsehood, but a very simple falsehood, that Mr. Smythe had ever agreed to give Mr. Doolittle's son a portion of the General Order fund in order to get his nomination by the President.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) could not fail to express his astonishment at the extraordinary scene presented in the Senate to-day. For nearly three-quarters of an hour the Senate form Wisconsin (Doolittle) to make a most extraordinary attack upon a member of the House from the State of New-York, which filled him (Morgan) with astonishment and alarm. He knew Mr. Hulburd to be a man of honor. He would not say what action the Senate on the totake; but he could not let the occasion pass without saying something in defense of his colleague in the other House (Mr. Hulburd).

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) offered the resolution of which he had given notice, respectfully returning to the House the testimony transmitted by it to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Mo.) offered the resolution of which he had given notice, respectfully returning to the House the testimony transmitted by it to the Senate.

Mr. Hulburd (Rep., Mich.) supported the motion to the testimony the thouse the testimony to the Judiciary Committee.

The resolution of the House made no direct charge against any Senator, but merely transmitted evidence as affecting two Senators. He moved to refer the testimony to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HÓWARD (Rep., Mich.) supported the motion to refer the testimony. He thought it due to the House to treat its communication with this much respect. It was fair to presume that the House Committee acted in good faith. He hoped the testimony would be referred to the Committee before whom a proper investigation could be made, giving the parties implicated abundant opportunity to disprove all the assertions against them.

Mr. FOWLER (Rop., Tenn.) claimed the privilege of saying a fow words in defense of the ladies of the President's household, whose names have been doughed into this matter, He regretted very much that he. Smythe had been so impradent as to mention their nates in connection with the matter. There were not in the United States two ladies of more unimpeachable integ lift than Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Patterson, and all imputations against them were false and unfounded

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) felt it his duty to say a few words in defense of Mr. Hulbard. He doubted if those who knew that gentleman would be willing to see him jibbeted at the crossroad of public opinion for what he had felt it his duty to do in this matter. The report of Mr. Hulburd was not aimed at any Scantor, but at the administration of public business in the New-York Custom-House. In the course of that investigation incidental I and unavoidable testimony appeared, which affected two members of the Senate. This was transmitted to the Senate. The senator from Tennessee made denials bringing into question, if not the integrity of Mr. Hulburd, at least its equivalent. This provoked a reply from Mr. Hulburd, who endeavored to show that he had done his day and nothing more. He (Mr. Conkling) was not attempting to defend the evidence transmitted by the House, or to say that the House had made precisely the most opportune disposition of the matter.

papers.
VETO OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.
On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Senate proceeded to
consider the Supplementary Reconstruction bill and the
President's veto thereon.
The Veto Message was read, and the question was,
"Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding!"

Anthony,	Edmunds,	Morrill (Vt.),	Samner,
Chandler,	Fessenden.	Morton,	Thayer,
Cole,	Fawler,	Nye.	Tipton,
Conness,	Frelinglenysen,	Patterson (N. I	VAN WINKLE.
Cameron,	Harlau.	Pomeroy,	Wade.
Cattell.	Houard,	Ramser,	Willer,
Coukling,	Howe.	Ross,	Williams.
Corbett,	Johnson,	Sherman,	Wilson,
Cragin,	Morgan,	Sprague,	Yates-40.
Drake,	Morrill (Me.),	Stewart,	FRICK-ACC
		XAYR.	provide the same of
Huckolew,	Dixon,	Nonrow,	Simulation y-7,
Davis,	DOOLITTLE.	PATTRILION (T	ean),

present, was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a concurrent resolution that the two Houses adjourn on Tuesday next, at noon, to the first Monday in December.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by inserting instead of the first Monday in December, Tuesday, the 15th of October.

Cole.	Hone.	Patterson (N. 1	H.) Tipton,
Drake.	Morrill (Me)	Pomeray,	Wade,
Edmunds,	Morril (VL)	House,	Wilson,
Fowler.	Morton,	Summer,	Yates-19.
Harlan,	Nye.	Thayer,	
CONTROL OF THE REAL PROPERTY.		ATS.	
Anthony,	Cornett,	Howard,	Sherman.
Buckstew,	Cragin.	Johnson,	Sprague.
Cameron,	Davis,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Cattell.	Dixox.	Nonron.	Trumbull,
Chandler,	DOOLTTLE.	PATTRESON(T	en.) VAN WINKLE,
Conkling,	Feasenden,	Ramsey,	Willey,
Corners	Frelinghorsen,	Saulabury,	Williams-28.
Mr. MOI	londay in Novem	moved to or	mond by importion

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Mr. MolHild. (Rep., Vt.) invered to smeand by inverted the first Monday in November.

After a debate between Messrs. CONKLING and MORBILL, the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by a sufficient number of States, and is therefore a part of the fundamental law; and

Whereas, The first section of said article of amendment declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the declares that "all persons

grood to-	Otto, 14, 1419 01 0	YEAR.	
Cameron, Chandler, Cole,	Fowler, Harlan, Hove,	Pomeroy, Ross, Sumper.	Wilson, Yates—14.
Drake,	Morton,	Thayer,	200 - 1 - 1 ·
Buckelen, Cattell,	Edmunds. Peasenden,	Morrill (VL), Nouron,	Sprague, Stewart,
Corbett,	Prelinghaysen, Renderson,	Patterson (N. H.	Tipton,) Trumbull,
Cragin, Docta,	Howard, Johnson,	PATTROLSON (Tu-	Williams-31.
DOSLITTER,	Morgan, Morrill (Me.).	Saulsbury, Sherman,	Vicentina
Mr. CHA	NDLER (Rep ,	Mich.) moved	an Executive

Session.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) hoped this question would be settled first.
Mr. CHANDLER hoped it would it would not be settled

Mr. CHANDLER hoped it would it would not be settled now. If Congress adjourn now until December, they would leave the impression that it was safe to intrust the country to the hands of the Executive. After debate between Messrs, MORTON, FESSENDEN and STEWART, the motion for an Executive session was lost, and the resolution to adjourn from Thursday next until the first Monday in December, was again before the Senate.

Senate.

Mr. YATES (Rep., III.) spoke at some length against it. The people demanded that Congress should stay here and see the enforcement of the laws it had passed for the reconstruction of the South, and not to abandon the whole country to the hands of a man known to be opposed to everything Congress had done. He would not say that to adjourn now would be to abandon the charges made against the President, but he would say that it would be looked upon in that light by every Democratic paper and politician in the country.

positician in the country.

Mr. SAULSBURY called upon Mr. Yates to state whether he meant to say that he feared the President would in the recess of Congress do aught to the dishonor of the country.

Mr. HOWE said the legislation of the session was done.

and he did not see why Congress should not adjourn. It could not be expected of Congress to do more than pass the necessary laws. If the laws were executed, he (Mr. Howe) would be satisfied; if they were not executed, he could see no good to accomplish by staying here to anticipate that failure on the part of the President to do his

duty.

After further debate, participated in by Messrs. CON-NESS, DRAKE, MORTON, SUMNER, JOHNSON, and others, the resolution to adjourn on Tuesday until the first Monday in December was adopted—Yeas, 29;

Nays, 16. The Senate, at 6 p. m., adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INCREASE OF THE FORCE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.
The Journal of yesterday having been read (Mr. SCHENCK in the chair as Speaker pro tem.), Mr. MYERS (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to introduce a bill to increase the

The Journal of yesterday having been read (Mr. SCHENCK in the chair as Speaker pro tem.), Mr. MYERS (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to introduce a bill to increase the force of the Patent Office.

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) objected.

Mr. MYERS moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended and the bill introduced. It authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to appoint from time to time such additional number of principal examiners and first and second assistant-examiners as may be required to transact the current business of the office with dispatch, not to exceed four additional of each class; also, a solicitor of the Patent Office, with a salary of \$3,000, and fixing the salary of the first assistant-examiner and disbursing clerk at \$2,000, and the libratian (who also acts as translator) at \$2,500.

Messrs. MYERS, UPSON, and CHANLER briefly explained and advocated the bill, and Messrs. ROSS and BALDWIN opposed it on the ground that the proposed legislation was hasty and unconsidered, while the standing committees were unorganized.

The previous question was seconded and the bill passed. The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof, as follows:

IMPORTATION OF WORKS OF ART FREE OF DUTY, ETC.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution providing for importation, duty free, of objects of art imported for presentation to the government or State governments of municipal corporations. The amendments are in shape of additional sections, admitting free steam agricultural machinery imported during the current fiscal year, or that may be imported during the current fiscal year, or that may be imported during the current fiscal year, or that may be imported discontinue the employment of persons under the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, and to devolve their duties on the officers of internal revenue.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) and Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) opposed the amendment as to steam agricultual machinery, and Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) support

The Senate amendments, as amended, were concurred

THE BOULIGNY CLAIMS.

THE BOULIGNY CLAIMS.

The Senate amendment to the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the execution of the law of last session for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny was taken up. The amendment strikes out the preamble.

Mr. WOODERIDGE (Rep., Vt.) moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, and argued in support of the motion. motion.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Wis.), opposed the motion, and said he could prove all the facts recited in the pre-

amble.
Mr. BAKER (Rep., Ill.) also opposed the reference, and favored concurrence in the Senate amendment. Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.), having been a member of

the Senate Committee that reported the bill last session, the Senate Committee that reported the value of the reference.

Mr. MARSHALL (Dem., Ill.) also favored the reference.

After an hour occupied in discussion, the previous question was seconded. The motion to refer was disagreed to, and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS IN THE DISTRICT.
The Senate bill in relation to the ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELLOS IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELLOS IN THE Senate bill in relation to the acknowledgment of deeds in the District of Columbia, providing that acknowledgments may be taken by the Recorder of Deeds or by a single Justice of the Peace, was passed.

or by a single Justice of the Feater, was passed.

The Senate bill supplementary to the act of June 21, 1866, to reimburse West Virginia for war expenses was passed. It places the distribution of the money under the Secretary of War.

Mr. HUBBARD (Rep., W. V.) explained the bill.

THE VETO.

Col. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, here appeared and delivered the Veto Message on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill.

The Veto Message having been read,
Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the House proceeded to vote by Yeas and Nays on the question: "Shall the bill on reconsideration be passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" The vote resulted: Yeas, 114; Nays, 25.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Scnate. The following is the vote in detail:

lowing is the v		Secretary of the second	
Ranks, Reaman, Benjamia, Benjamia, Benjamia, Blaire, Blaire, Blaire, Broomall, Broomall, Brockland, Butler, Cake, Churchill, Clark (Ghio), Clarke (Kan.), Cobby, Cooky, Conwill, Corwell, Corwell, Covede, Cullion,	Donnelly, Drigge, Beliey, Eggleston, Ela, Farnaworth, Ferrias, Ferry, Fleids, Francy, Garfield, Gravelly, Halsey, Hamilton, Hacee, Hill, Hopkins, Hubbard (W.V.), Halberd, Hander, Lagersoll, Judd, Judd, Judda, Kelley, Kelseb, Kelseb, Kelseb, Kelseb,	KAS. Koonts, Latin, Lawrence (O.) Lincoln, Loon, Loon, Loogen, Longhridge, Malfory, Marvin, McCarthy, McCarthy, McCarthy, McCarthy, Moreur, Biller, Morrill, Myers, Newcomb, O'Neill, O'th, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pile, Pile, Pile, Plants, Poland, Polstey, Rabertsos, Sawyer, Coodbridge—114.	Schenck, Scaled, Scaled, Scaled, Scaled, Solye, Shanks, Shellabarger, Smith, Spaulding, Stevens (N. H.) Stevens (N. H.) Stevens (Pa.), Stewart, Taffe, Trawbridge, Twitchell, Upon, Van Horn (N. Y. Van Horn (N. Y. Van Horn (Mo.) Washburn (Wia Washbura (Ind., Welker, Williams (Ind., Wilson (Dos), Wilson (Pa.),
	N N	ATS.	Decree

Brooks, Glosobrenaer, Mungen, Roomann,
Burr, Haight, Niblack, Ross,
Chanler, Holman, Nicholam, Tuber,
Chanler, Homan, Noell,
Wan Trump—25.

THE PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.
Mr. BLANE (Rep., Me.) offered, as a question of privilege, a consurrent resolution that when the House adjourn next Monday it adjourn to meet an Monday, Nov. 11.
Mr. BUTLEE (Rep., Mass.) asked whether that was a privileged question.

privileged question.

The SPEAKER pro tem. replied that it was.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) opposed the resolution, remarking that several hundred appointments of Postmasters and others were in the hands of the President, and should be acted on before adjournment.

Mr. BLAINE explained that his resolution did not con-

template an adjournment of the Senate.

Mr. GARFIELD further remarked that the President appeared to be auxious to get rid of the XLth Congress.

Mr. BROOKS inquired of Mr. Garfield how he came to know that.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he had it from gentlemen timate with the President as the gentleman himself Brooka was. .ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) suggested that Mr. Gar-

Mr. ELDKIDGE (Dem., Wis.) suggested that Mr. Gar-field himself must be more intimale with the President than gentlemen on the Democratic side, for they were not aware of any such anxiety.

Mr. GARFIELD was free to say that he got his inform-ation second hand. He got it from gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE assured Mr. Garfield that he was mis-taken.

Democratic side of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE assured Mr. Garfield that he was mistaken.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was impressed by what he learned from gentlemen on the other side that the President was very desirous of getting rid of Congress. If the House were to adjours the President could get along very well with the Senate by delaying important appointments until the last moments of the session. He (Mr. Garfield) believed that both Houses should remain in session til those important appointments were made.

Mr. BLAINE did not understand what the House had to do with Executive appointments. The Senate could remain in continuous session until next December, unless the appointments were satisfactorily arranged.

Mr. BUTLER, having had five minutes allowed him by Mr. Blaine, said: The XXXIXth Congress said to the people of the United States that Andrew Jobisson was a bad man, and that the House and Senate should stay here to take care of his sets. In obedience to that law we are assembled here to day. The President has just vetoed, on grounds of unconstitutionality, the bill to carry out the details of the Reconstruction net; and now it is preposed that we shall go away and leave the whole matter in his himds for six, seven or eight months. Thus you say that he can be trusted—that he is a good man—that this great question of reconstructing our empire is perfectly safe in his hands. The last House of Representatives resolved that there is good reason to believe that he ought to be impeached, and the Judiciary Committee has been instructed to inquire into the matter. Now, there either is or there is not a reasonable ground for impeachment. That constructions is repured at some and restricted to inquire into the matter. Now, there either is or there is not a reasonable ground for impeachment. That constructed to inquire into the matter. Now, there either is or there is not a reasonable ground for impeachment in the field and gets out of sight and sound of the action. The loyal men and the business interests of the cou

journment.

Mr. BLAINE said the statement has gone so long uncontradicted on the floor of the House that the great leyal people of the country are waiting anxiously for this House to initiate measures of impeachment that I think it ought to be contradicted. I ask the gentleman from Massachu-

to be contradicted. I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts through what convention, through what organism, through what expression of public opinion anywhere, he feels justified in talking with such confidence. I maintain that out of the 1,700 or 1,800 newspapers which represent the loyal people of the country, and which are the best indices of public opinion, the gentleman caunotfind 25 that regard impeachment seriously; and when the gentleman talks about our remaining and having the question settled. I tell him that in the public mind the question is settled. Mr. BUTLER—What way?

Mr. BLAINE—It is settled that on any showing that has been had, and bad a man as Andrew Johnson is conceded to be, and whatever he may have done, the people do not believe it worth while to rupture the foundations of the Government by having the extraordinary spectacle here of getting him out of effice in that way. There has been no manifestation anywhere of a desire on the part of the loyal people justifying the declaration of the gentleman.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep. Pa.)—The gentleman will allow

of the logar people latering to the man.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.)—The gentleman will allow me to say that within the last two weeks one of the largest meetings ever held in the interior of Pennsylvania was held in Schuylkill imperatively demanding impeach-

was need in Schuy kill imperatively demanding impeachment.

Mr. BUTLER—The gentlemen will further allow me to say that I had the honor to place before the Legislature of his own State (Maine) the question whether Andrew Johnson ought to be impeached, and in my judgment it would have voted for impeachment at once, but I advised the question to be left to Congress.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman may be better posted about the affair than I am; but my advices from there are that the Legislature regarded the matter as inexpedient.

Mr. BUTLER-Let me further say that I have presented petitions for impeachment from many parts of the country, and when the gentleman tells me that the newspapers of the country do not want impeachment, let me

Mr. BUTLER—Let me further s iy that I have presented petitions for impeachment from many parts of the country, and when the gentleman tells ase that the newspapers of the country do not want impeachment, let me ask him how many of the newspaper people have daughters, spins, mephews, uncles, aunits and cousins in the federal offices of the Government.

Mr. BLAINE—If the gentleman means to impuga the newspapers of the country, I take up the gauntlet and say that a better class of men does not exist in the United States than those who represent the press.

Mr. STEVENS expressed the desire that the question be postponed till Monday or Thesday. There were three or four small appropriation bills and other matters to be disposed of. As to the question of impeachment, he had nothing to say, having heretofore expressed his views on that question. He believed the people expected the House to examine the matter, and, if there was just cause, to impeach Andrew Johnson. The House had also yesterday instructed the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into the impeachment of the Collector of New-York. He intimated that Mr. Blaine had not entertained his present views against impeachment until after the election of the present presiding officer of the Senate, and referred to a remark made by Mr. Blaine, that he preferred the present Executive to remain in office rather than have the shilly shally ways of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) introduced into that position.

Mr. BLAINE denied having made the statement in that way, though he admitted having expressed a preference for Senator Fessachen over Senator Wade in case of the removal of the President; and he intimated that it was not even alleged by the gentleman from Pennsylvania to have been with himself. It was simply one he chanced to overhear, and he had heard only a part of it. His respect for the age and services of the gentleman from Pennsylvania forbade him characterizing the amenities of debate as he would under the circumstances.

Mr. ELARIDEGE expressed his

the same grounds.

Mr. GARFIELD said he objected to the resolution, not from any feeling in regard to the proposed impeachment, but in order that the offices might be properly filled. illed.
A discussion, which at one moment threatened to be ome unpleasant, took place between Messrs. ELDRIDGE

A discussion, which at 'one moment threatened to become unpleasant, took place between Messrs. ELDRIDGE and GARFIELD in reference to Mr. Garfield's statement that he obtained his information in regard to the President's anxiety for an adjournment of Congress from gentlemen on the Democratic side. This idea Mr. Garfield subsequently explained to mean simply that he became aware of that feeling just as he was aware from the light that it was day, or from the darkness that it was night.

Mr. SCOFIELD favored the proposed adjournment. He did not want to be detained here by what looked like false pretense. It was not necessary for the House to remain in session to look after some little appointments or some small appropriations; and if there was any serious inten-

tion to impeach the President, why had not some move been made within the three last weeks? Mr. BOUTWELL (Bep., Mass.) expressed the wish that Mr. Blaine would withdraw the resolution till Tuesday or Wednesday next. The majority of the people, South and North, black and white, loyal and rebel, had lost confi-dence pretty generally in Andrew Johnson on his wisdom, if not his honesty. if not his honesty.

Mr. BLAINE inquired whether Mr. Boutwell thought
that the fact of the House remaining in session would re-

Mr. BLAINE inquired whether Mr. Boutwell thought that the fact of the House remaining in session would restore that confidence?

Mr. BOUTWELL thought not; but the people looked to Congress as the only shield which could avert the woes which they apprehended, but which they did not plainly discover or understand. For himself, so firm were his convictions as to the danger of adjourning till October, or November, or December, without power to reassemble, that he would never hold himself excused if he consented to it. This was a proposition to leave the pelitical interests of the country to the control of one man in whom the House had no confidence, and, to leave the great financial office of Collector of the Port of New-York in the hands of a man who was charged before the House and country with being guilty of corruption in office. He declared for himself as being a member of the Judiciary Committee, and he believed he also spoke for the Committee, that that Committee was proceeding earnestly, seriously, and deliberately on the question of impeachment, and would report without being influenced by views of either newspapers or people.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, favored the resolution of adjournment. It seemed to him that members were to take their choice between adjournment to the Fall or a perpetual session. If he were to chooselbetween these two alternatives, he should vote to adjourn till the Fall. As to the danger to the country spoken of by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler), he (Mr. Wilson) thought there was more danger to the business and commercial interests of the country to be appelended from the House remaining in its present condition than from adjourning. Every person connected with business and commercial interests was kept in an unsettled condition, as no one knew at what time important measures might be launched into the House that would affect the general business of the country, disastrously or otherwise. As to the impeachment question, he would conf

After some further debate Mr. BENJAMIN (Rep., Mo.) After some further decate Mr. BESJANA they moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived—Yeas, 59; Nays, 73.

The previous question was seconded, but without disposing of the subject the House at 42 o'clock, adjourned.

CIVIL COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-MARCH 21.—Before Commissioner Stillwell.
COMMITTAL OF AN ALLEGED PASSER OF COUNTERFEIT

COMMITTAL OF AN ALLEGED PASSER OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States agt. Charles Beraria.

The defendant in this case, which has been previously reported, was brought up for an examination on Saturday morning. The testimony showed that defendant, in company with another, went into the cigar store of Mr. Bishop, at No. 200 East Houston-st., called for two ten-cent cigars, tendered a \$5 counterfeit note in payment, and was about receiving his change, when Mr. Bishop was warned of the character of the note by the keeper of another cigar store, whom the defendant and his companion had a short time previously endeavored to victimize with the same bill, but who, detecting its character, followed the defendant and his companion to see whether they would renew the attempt. On perceiving the presence of this gentleman, defendant and his companion attempted to escape. His companion, whose name is unknown, succeeded, but defendant was secured and arrested. No evidence was given for defendant, and he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Refore Commissioner Whitz.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF ARMY DISCHARGE PAPERS.

United States agt. Heny Culet.

The defendant is charged with having, on the 21st inst., presented to Brig. Gen. Alvord, United States Army Paymaster, at his office, No. 35 Clinton-place, forged discharge papers, purporting to have been signed by Capt. Tracy, Co. B, 15th United States Infantry, for the purpose of defrauding the United States Government out of \$500 back pay and bounty money. Three witnesses testified to the signatures of the discharge papers being forgeries, after which the further hearing was adjourned to the 23th inst., at 2 o'clock p. Et.

Joseph Bell, United States Assistant District Attorney,

inst., at 2 o'clock p. Et.

Joseph Bell, United States Assistant District Attorney,
for the Government; R. N. Waite for defendant. SUPERIOR COURT-Special Term-March 23, -Before Justice Robertson.

DECISIONS.

William T. Coleman agt. Henry Eyre; Same agt.
Same.—Motions for reference granted.
Edward Burke agt. Geo. Wardenburg et at.—Motion granted without costs.
Samuel C. Gerow agt. Jas. T. Bertine et al.—Motion granted and proceedings stayed.
Geo. Purvis agt. Adam Malitz.—Motion granted.
Elizabeth F. Ewing agt. Henry D. Noyes et al.—Motion appointing guardian ad litem granted.
Betsey Kling agt. Wm. Dress.—Defendant's proceedings dismissed with costs.

dismissed with costs.

In re, the arrest of Wm, Hanley under the non-imprisonment act.—Motion to refer this matter to a referee granted. Before Justice JONES.

Refere Justice JONES.

mary A. Masses assume thems. neets et al.—Motion demed, with \$10 cost to the defendant.

Same agt. Same.—Ordered that said paper purporting to be an amended complaint and the service thereof, be and the same hereby is set aside.

Frederick Cost agt. Henry Constantine.—I think the amount of bail too great under the circumstances; it must be reduced to \$600.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Pierre Machet, Olivia Brown, Chas. Augustus Davis, Bathsheba Browning, Abraham Britton, Robt, Swift Livingston, Catharine Booth, Charles Davis, Anton Schoch, Joseph Warnock, Abraham Mendes Seixas, Frederick Yotingman, George Mills, Lewis Schneider, Wm. Henry Church.

Administrations have been granted on the following estates: Wm. John Baxter, Aaron Debaun, Annatatia Joyce, Rosanna O'Donnell, Ella Cohen, Solomon Solomon, Mary A. Malcolm, John T. Peabedy, Narcissio Escobar, Carlos Klinger, Margaret Moore, Reuben Hill, David Irwin, Francis Grimm, Ellen McCullough or Sloan, Andrew Nolan, George H. Shields, Wm. M. Fleming, Hugh V. Gilroy, Mary—Ann Hennion at Romell, Margaret A. Brown, Heury Jenkins, Henry D. Stratton.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. PART I.-CLERKE, J. Case

PART II.—LEONARD, J. Adjourned to March 29.
PART II.—Case on; no Calcular.
SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM. BARNARD, J.
Denurrer.

Staples agt. Dunning.	aw and Fact.
Cuff agt. Dorland. Lastig agt. Van Schoening. Trumper agt. Fabrius. McCroady agt. Olyphant. Robinson agt. Burpin. Lenymann agt. Triales. Glice agt. Solomon. Harvin agt. Cornial. Ollif agt. Jones.	129—3illings, jr., agt. Lawless, 150—Hofman agt. Schultz. 154—Same agt. Same. 170—Chiltendem agt. Chillender 155—Corley agt. Freelich. 167—Lewis agt. Anson. 152—Pengnet agt. Pholps. 197—Kinsey agt. Morange. 200—Pentus agt. Depleris.
	ore Ingraham, J.

CHAMBERS. Before

Si-Cairns agt. Frey. | 19
34-Paine agt. Ireland. | 16
35-Irwin agt. Trask. | 10
35-Irwin agt. Trask. | 10
56-Barber agt. Smith. | 10
57-Webb agt. Skinner. | 11
58-Same agt. Same. | 11
59-Same agt. Same. | 15
50-Packer agt. Mayer. | 15
50-Packer agt. Mayer. | 17
56-Crary agt. Spencer. | 18
56 100-Same agt. Same.
102-Ebner agt. Bradford.
105-Derna agt. Plake.
105-People &c., McMahen
Daly.
111-Ebner agt. Bradf r t.
124-Clemens agt. Chr. est.
130-In re assect One-hundredtwenty second-at. 160-Orgood agt. Snow. 163-Kerr agt. Canavan. 183-Fowler agt. Lowen

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM. PART I .- MONELL, J.

2979—Harris agt. Stilwell.

2971—Compton agt. Read.

2971—Towle agt. Faller.

2971—Towle agt. Kelly, Shf. &c.

2971—Frauman agt. Kerbs.

2975—Frauman ag

PART II.— GARVIN, J.

2704—Ross sgt. The Mayor & c.
2730—Yonkers and N. Y. Fire Ins. Co.
2730—Some sgt. Sprat.
2732—Martek agt. Cauldoell.
2736—Smitch agt. Sprat.
2736—Smitch agt. Sprat.
2736—Smitch agt. Robushusa.
2736—Walls agt. Robushusa.
2736—Walls agt. Robushusa.
2736—Baiger agt. Simpson.
2734—Hattin agt. The Third-ave.
2736—Fowle agt. Reade. The Samtor agt. Schuchnan.

COMMON PLEAS.

57.—Dodge, jr., agt. Brown.
57.—Simpson agt. Lexton.
57.—Simpson agt. Lexton.
58.—Bates, Rec., agt. Russel &c.
58.—Bates, Rec., agt. Russel &c.
58.—Kennely agt. Goss.
77.—Bathgate, Admr., agt. Haskin.
78.—Barnes agt. Schults &c.
109.—Claffin &c. agt. Buchanan &c.
109.—Lale &c. agt. Winston &c.
110.—Lowenblen agt. Sexton &c.

BRADY, J. | 95-Stewart agt. Isador. 88.—Bogert agt. Bogert. 60.—Doyee agt. The Mayor &c. 80.—Cooper agt. Schultz. 62.—Wright agt. Evans. 81.—Sout agt. Hows. 05 - Stewart agt. Isador.
53 - Stout agt. Miles.
96 - Steinhard agt. Priest.
60 - Hammond agt. Crosser.
101 - Oberndorfer agt. Gottleib.
102 - Hithert agt. Oberle.
103 - Cummings agt. Decker.
104 - Fettretch agt. Totten.
105 - Jones agt. Griffing. 93-Hale agt. Washburne. 94-Murphy agt. McCool.

COURT CALENDAR—BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Monday, March 25.—Nos. 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104 to 107 inclusive, 1, 13, 45, 61, 62, 77, 85, 90.

THE A. V. STOUT CASE.-The examination in the case of Allen agt. Stout was resumed in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Gilbert, at the Court-House Brooklyn, on Saturday. The first witness called was Theodore Stout, Secretary and Bookkeeper of the Star Theodore Stout, Secretary and Bookkeeper of the Star Arms Company. He testified that the Company was in a solvent condition on the 28th of July. A.V. Stout, defendant in the case, was next examined. He stated that he had certain conversations with the plaintiff in reference to the financial condition of the Star Arms Co., but did not say to him that the Company had no debts outside of the \$300,000 in bonds mentioned; witness had no interest in the Company, and had no intention of deceiving Mr. Allen, the plaintiff. On his cross-examination, Mr. Stout stated he considered the bonds good at the time inquiry was made concerning them, as his bank (the Shoe and Leather Bank) had loaned money on them, but he did not say that they were as good as U. S. five-twenties; he was not asked as to the financial condition of the Company. The case was adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—The journeymen arpenters and joiners of Brooklyn have resolved to de mand \$4 per day after the lst of April. It is understood that they will "strike" if their bosses do not secode to

200 B THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

U S & 5 & 18 Reg | Hudson River 1 m | Atlantic Mail | 5,000 | 1019 | 1000 | 1012 | 50 | 842 | 1000 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | 50 | 1012 | SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. 5.000. 96 50. 22½ Tol, Wab & West N Y State 78 B L'n 8.000. reg. 1062 900. 124½ 100. 38½ 000. 200. 124½ 100. 38½ 000. 27½ 190. 124½ 100. 38½ 100. 38½ 100. 200. 124½ 100. 2d call 96½ 100. 2d call 96½ 100. 100½ 100½ 100. 2d call 96½ 3.000. 100½ 200. 860.124½ New-Jer Cen P, Ft W & Chie 1 m 8.000. 101½ 300. 124½ Mil & St Paul Pref 2.000. 100½ 130. 125½ 100. 54 OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-10 A. M. Cumberland Pref | Mich So & N Ind | Cleve & Pitts

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

O & Miss Cer
10,000. 274 600. 83.97
Canton
100. 510 774
100. 510 775
Reading
200. 84 Chic & Nest
100. 9 200. 53 35
Pacific Mail
100. 125
W Union Tel
100. 810 765
W Union Tel
100. 83 684
100. 53 764
100. 53 684
100. 53 765
100. 53 684
100. 53 765
100. 53 684
100. 53 765
100. 53 684
100. 53 765
100. 53 684
100. 50 763
100. 50 800. 50 865
100. 50 800. 50 865
100. 50 800. 50 865
100. 50 800. 50 865
100. 50 800. 50 805
100. 50 800. 50 800. 50 865
100. 50 800. 50 800. 50 865
100. 50 800. 50 800. 50 865
100. 50 800. 50 800. 50 865
100. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 865
100. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 800. 50 8 OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-1 P. M

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS. FIRST BOARD.

United States. Mining Stocks. Peo G & S of Cal. 7 75 Quartz Hill. 3 45 1 10 Reynolds Gold 2 30 Rock Mount G.... 1 00 ates & Baxter G 1 50 2 25 Smith & Par G ... 6 10 enton Gold......obtail Gold..... 3 00 Symonds' Fork G. 1 40 Solitali Gold.
Soccabel Silver.
Snihon Consol'd.
Surroughs Gold.
Central Gold.
Trozler Gold.
3
Solumbian G & S 3 00 5 00 Yellow Jacket G.

Gold is steady, selling at 1341@1341 throughout the day. For delivery, gold is abundant. The exports of the week were small, only \$74.742. The Custom House has absorbed for duties \$1.992,000, of which over one-half has been taken from banks.

Government stocks continue steady, and the New 5-20s are quoted at 1074. State stocks are steady, and a small business done in Railway mortgages. Rail-way shares are without material change. It is a brokers' market wholly, and the public has ceased to take much interest in prices so far as new business is concerned. Outsiders are already overloaded with stocks costing much higher prices, which they are waiting to sell upon a "Spring rise," of which the remotest signs do not yet appear. The last prices were: New-York Central, 1051@1051; Erie, 571@581; Rending, 1011@1011; Michigan Southern, 751@76; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 781 @ 781; Rock Island, 961 @961; Fort Wayne, 951@951; North-Western, 351@ 351 : North-Western Preferred, 641 2641; Pacific Mail, 1241@1241; Western Union Telegraph, 41@411; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 27@271; Mariposa Preferred estates.

Mining stocks were generally firm. At the First Board Alameda Silver closed 10c, higher than at the same time yesterday, selling at \$7 75; Corydon 40c., selling at \$4 20. Quartz Hill was 5c. lower, selling at \$3 45. Consolidated Gregory Gold sold at \$3 90 (s. 3); Atlantic and Pacific, \$3 05. Columbian Gold and Silver sold at \$3 05.

Money on call was offered, as usual on Saturday, more freely, but brokers were ready to pay 7 per cent on new business, and nothing but "balances over Sunday" were placed at 6 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best names sell at 7 per cent, and a long list of names usually classed as "strong" at 8@10 per cent. A large failure in the clothing trade was announced to-day. The Bank statement for Monday is reported as showing a decrease in deposits of \$3,500,000, with fa loss of legal tenders of about \$1,700,000, with a large decrease of deposits. The Bank movements for the coming week will be toward lower figures, in view of the new and stringent report called for in April.

Exchange closed at 1087 @ 1081 for 60 days, Sterling. Freights are dull and rates are lower; the engagements to Liverpool are 500 bales Cotton at 11-32d.; 14,000 bush. Corn at 3id.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d.; and per steamer 50 bales Cotton ar 9-16d. To Malta. 300 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; and 200 small boxes do. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts-

for Customs, \$239,000; for Gold Notes, \$880,000. Total Receipts, \$3,682,842 39. Total Payments, \$2,620,828 87.

 New-York
 118
 Bank of North America 1044

 Merchants
 116
 Hanover
 109

 Tradesmen's
 142
 Metropolitan
 123

 Seventh Ward
 110
 Nassau
 106

 State of New-York
 108
 Corn Exchange
 118

Canal was held to-day at the Produce Exchange, Mr A. E. Masters, President of the Association, in the chair, and Mr. John H. Boynton acting at Secretar. Resolutions friendly to the project were dopted, and the following gentlemen were named of a Committee to give effect to the resolutions: Dwid Dows, Jesse Hoyt, J. M. Fiske, N. H. Wolfe, Fracis P. Sago, E. S. Brown, Paul Worth, E. W. Caeman and Carlos Cohb. The American Railroad Journal publishes the follow-

ing statement of the transactions of the Dubuque and

Earnings from passengers.
Earnings from freight.
Earnings from express.
Earnings from mail
Earnings from miscellaneous. Total Operating expenses ... Earnings, less expenses..... | Earnings, less ex penses | Permanent improvements | \$01,345 48 |
| Interest account | 101,426 40 |
| Taxes on land, &c | 16,815 66 | New equipment...... 70,304 55-Balance
Add balance from previous year..... Bowles, Drivet & Co.'s Paris Circular of March 1 says: American securities have been but little dealt in until within the last day or two, when a decided rise has taken place in consequence of more favorable telegrams from New-York, indicating a speedy sottlement of political differences, and a fall in the price of gold. The closing quotation to-day is \$2\frac{1}{2}\$. The speculative sellers of these bonds, who, for various reasons, have been largely in the majority, have this week received a decided check. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago at its annual meeting on the 20th made the following state-From Passenger travel.....

Sioux City Railroad Company, for the year ending

Dec. 31, 1866:

From Passenger travel.
From Freight traffic
From Transportation U. S. Mail.
From Transportation of Express matter
From Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co.,
for joint use of the track between Pittsburgh
and Rochester.
For rent of Buildings and Grounds.
From Miscellaneous sources. 2,869 86 35,672 31 87,467,217-64 For maintenance of way.

For maintenance of cars.

For maintenance of notive power.

For conducting transportation.

For general expenses, including all taxes. \$1,279,533 01 552,910 54 1,568,196 04 1,280,472 24 478,574 55 Which leaves a balance of \$2,319,531 62 to the credit of acome account out of the operations of the road for the year. The last annual report exhibits a credit over

all payments and habilities on the 1st day of January, 1866, of. To this, add as follows to the current year: Net-income from operating the railway in \$ 550,150 33 Net income from the lease of the Newcastle Net income from the lease of the Newcastle and Beaver Valley Railroad in 1866. Amount received for sale of 6,251 56-100 shares of the capital stock. 2,319,531 02

Total above all expenses and liabilities, Jan.

over one million dollars, the operating expenses were only dimished \$57,829 54, and the diminution in the operating expenses are even less than the reduction in taxes caused by the abrogation of the 21 per cent Federal tax on freight earnings, so that the expenses incurred in earning \$7,467,21 56 in the past year, were practically the same as the expenses of earning \$8,489,062 56 in 1865. The Road has not carned, in dividends paid. at the rate of ten per cent in the current year, and commoneed the new year with a reduction of its sur-plus income of \$350,222, or more than one-third of the dividends paid. The Company intends to continue the policy of increasing its Share Capital to procure money for construction, as will be seen by the fol-

lowing resolution.

Resolved, That when the meeting adjourns it will be adjourned to meet at such time and place as may be hereafter designated by the President, on notice of ten days, to be published in the usual manner, for the purpose of considering such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors, for additional equipment and permanent improvements proposed to be made to the

To INVESTORS. offered in the market, none present greater inducements

to investors than the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Rail-

its credit for nearly half the amount necessary to build the road, and looks only to a small tax on the future traffic for repayment.

II. Because the business of the road upon the com-

ingly profitable, and promises to be still more so.

III. Becan-e the Great Pacific Railway, of which this is the western and most important link, is the great through line by which communication must be kept up

with the Pacific coast.

IV. Because while the principal and interest of these rate of interest.

V. Because they are exempt from the contingencies and risks of ordinary railroad securities. VI. Because they are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE, of

property worth nearly three times the amount of the For sale at 95 per cent, and accrued interest from Jan. L.

For further particulars apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers. No. 5 Nasau-st., N. Y.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.
Will receive Sever-Thirty notes for conversion into the
New 5-20 Consolidated Bonds, on the most favorable

THE MARKETS.

ASHES—The market is quiet for Pots at \$8.77 pcs 624; Pearls are nominal.

BUILDING MATERIALS are firm and ingood demand. We quote: Brick at \$11.2412 for Common Hard; \$1.7415 for Croton, and \$7.5 for Philadelphia Frost. Cement at \$1.242 25 for Rosendale. Laths \$4.83.25 for Eastern, and Rockland Lime at \$1.85 for Common, and \$20 for Lump. COTTON—The advices from Averpool are not very encouraging, but in view of light arrivals hidders manifest considerable confidence, end generally refuse to operate below 31c. for Middling Cplands to 32c. for do. New-Orleans. The business 1-day has been moderate, and embraces only about 1 250 bales,

COFFEE—Brazy Coffee remains steady, and meets with a fair domand from the trade. Other styles are held with such firmness and are moderately active sales of 1,230 bags. Santos, balance per Insulaneria, and 300 bags 81, Domingo in band, for export, on private terms.

CANDLES—Adamantine are selling at 18022c.; Sperm at

CANDLES—Adamanane are selling at 18@22c.; Sperm at

EXPORTS FROM SEPT. 1, 1866, TO DATE,

Great Britain
and Ireland,
blois,
New-York, March 22. 49,040 248,662
Baltimore, March 15. 2 79,431
Philadelphia, March 15. 3,510
Portland, March 15. 10,008
Portland, March 15. 10,008
New-Orleans, March 15. 291 250 Total bbls. 297,703 79,433 30,854 74,081 62,537 541 481,397 545,148 GRAIN-The Wheat market is better and the

equal to 112 per cent on the stock. The report says that while the gross income fell oft

permanent improvements proposed to be made to the Railroad, and of determining to what extent and in what mode the shareholders will provide the means therefor by increase of capital stock or otherwise. Among the various interest-bearing securities now

ROAD COMPANY,
For the following among other reasons:

I. Because the United States Government has loaned

pleted portion, nearly a hundred miles, has been astonish

bonds is payable in GOLD, they are offered at ten per cent less than the Government bonds drawing the same

Carefully reported for TungTutnewn.

SATURDAY, Merch 23, 1867.

ASHES—The market is quiet for Pots at 88 774 288 624

in currency.